Gazette of the United States.

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LAW OF THE UNION.

SECOND

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

AN ACT to promote the progress of useful Arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That when any person or persons, being a citizen or citizens of the United States, shall alledge that he or they have invented any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement on any art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, not known or used before the application, and shall present a petition to the Secretary of State, signifying a desire of obtaining an exclusive property in the same, and praying that a patent may be granted therefor, it shall and may be lawful for the said Secretary of State, to cause letters patent to be made out in the name of the United States, bearing teste by the President of the United States, reciting the allegations and suggestions of the said petition, and giving a short description of the said invention or discovery, and thereupon granting to such petitioner, or petitioners, his, her, or their heirs, administrators or assigns, for a term not exceeding fourteen years, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, the said invention or discovery, which letters patent shall be delivered to the Attorney-General of the United States, to be examined; who, within fifteen days after such delivery, if he finds the same conformable to this act, shall certify accordingly, at the foot thereof, and return the same to the Secretary of State, who shall present the letters patent thus certified, to be signed, and shall cause the seal of the United States to be thereto affixed: and the same shall be good and available to the grantee or grantees, by force of this act, and shall be recorded in a book, to be kept for that purpose, in the office of the Secretary of State, and delivered to the patentee or his order.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That any person, who shall have discovered an improvement in the principle of any machine, or in the process of any composition of matter, which shall have been patented, and shall have obtained a patent for such improvement, he shall not be at liberty to make, use or vend the original discovery, nor shall the first inventor be at liberty to use the improvement: And it is hereby enacted and declared, that simply changing the form or the proportions of any machine, or composition of matter, in any degree, shall not be deemed a discovery.

And be it further enacted, That every inventor, before he can receive a patent, shall swear or affirm, that he does verily believe, that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, or improvement, for which he solicits a patent, which oath or affirmation may be made before any person, authorized to administer oaths, and shall deliver a written description of his invention, and of the manner of using, or process of compounding the same, in such full, clear and exact terms, as to distinguish the same from all other things before known, and to enable any person skilled in the art or science, of which it is a branch, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, compound, and use the same. And in the case of any machine, he shall fully explain the principle, and the several modes, in which he has contemplated the application of that principle or character, by which it may be distinguished from other inventions; and he shall accompany the whole with drawings and written references, where the nature of the case admits of drawings, or with specimens of the ingredients, and of the composition of matter, sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, where the invention is of a composition of matter; which description, signed by himself and attested by two witnesses, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and certified copies thereof shall be competent evidence, in all courts, where any matter or thing, touching such patent-right, shall come in question. And such inventor shall, moreover, deliver a model of his machine, provided, the Secretary shall deem such model to be necessary.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for every inventor, his executor or Administrator to assign the title and interest of the said invention, at any time, and the assignee having recorded the said assignment, in the office of the Secretary of State, shall thereafter stand in the place of the original inventor, both as to right and responsibility and so the assignees of assigns, to any degree.

And be it further enacted, That if any person shall make, devise and use, or sell the thing so invented, the exclusive right of which shall, as aforesaid, have been secured to any person by patent, without the consent of the patentee, his executors, administrators or assigns, first obtained in writing, every person, so offending, shall forfeit and pay to the patentee, a sum, that shall be at least equal to three times the price, for which the patentee has usually sold or licensed to other persons, the use of the said invention; which may be recovered in an action on the case founded on this act, in the circuit court of the United States, or any other court having competent jurisdiction.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the defendant in such action shall be permitted to plead the general issue, and give this act and any special matter, of which notice in writing may have been given to the plaintiff or his attorney, thirty days before trial, in evidence, tending to prove, that the specification, filed by the plaintiff, does not not contain the whole truth relative to his discovery, or that it contains more than is necessary to produce the described effect, which concealment or addition shall fully appear to have been made, for the purpose of deceiving the public, or that the thing, thus secured by patent, was not originally discovered by the patentee, but had been in use, or had been described in some public work, anterior to the supposed discovery of the patentee or that he had surreptitiously obtained a patent for the discovery of another person: in either of which cases, judgment shall be rendered for the defendant, with costs, and the patent shall be declared void.

And be it further enacted, That where any State, before its adoption of the present form of government, shall have granted an exclusive right to any invention, the party, claiming that right, shall not be capable of obtaining an exclusive right under this act, but on relinquishing his right under such particular State, and of such relinquishment, his obtaining an exclusive right under this act shall be sufficient evidence.

And be it further enacted, That the persons, whose applications for patents, were, at the time of passing this act, depending before the Secretary of State, Secretary at War, and Attorney-General, according to the act, passed the second session of the first Congress, intituled, "An act to promote the progress of useful arts," on complying with the conditions of this act, and paying the fees herein required, may pursue their respective claims to a patent under the same.

And be it further enacted, That in case of interfering applications, the same shall be submitted to the arbitration of three persons, one of whom shall be chosen by each of the applicants, and the third person shall be appointed by the Secretary of State; and the decision or award of such arbitrators, delivered to the Secretary of State, in writing and subscribed by them, or any two of them, shall be final, as far as respects the granting of the patent: And if either of the applicants shall refuse or fail to chuse an arbitrator, the patent shall issue to the opposite party. And where there shall be more than two interfering applications, and the parties applying shall not all unite in appointing three arbitrators, it shall be in the power of the Secretary of State to appoint three arbitrators for the purpose.

And be it further enacted, That upon oath or affirmation being made, before the judge of the district court, where the patentee, his executors, administrators or assigns reside, that any patent, which shall be issued in pursuance of this act, was obtained surreptitiously, or upon false suggestion, and motion made to the said court, within three years after issuing the said patent, but not afterwards, it shall and may be lawful for the judge of the said district court, if the matter alledged shall appear to him to be sufficient, to grant a rule, that the patentee, or his executor, administrator or assign shew cause, why process should not issue against him to repeal such patent. And if sufficient cause shall not be shewn to the contrary, the rule shall be made absolute, and thereupon the said judge shall order process to be issued against such patentee, or his executors, administrators or assigns, with costs of suit. And in case, no sufficient cause shall be shewn to the contrary, or if it shall appear, that the patentee was not the true inventor or discoverer, judgment shall be rendered by such court for the repeal of such patent; and if the party, at whose complaint, the process issued, shall have judgment given against him, he shall pay all such costs, as the defendant shall be put to, in defending the suit, to be taxed by the court, and recovered in due course of law.

And be it further enacted, That every inventor, before he presents his petition to the Secretary of State, signifying his desire of obtaining a patent, shall pay into the Treasury thirty dollars, for which he shall take duplicate receipts; one of which receipts he shall deliver to the Secretary of State, when he presents his petition: and the money, thus paid, shall be in full for the sundry services, to be performed in the office of the Secretary of State, consequent on such petition, and shall pass to the account of clerk-hire in that office. Provided nevertheless, That for every copy, which may be required at the said office, of any paper respecting any patent, that has been granted, the person, obtaining such copy, shall pay, at the rate of twenty cents, for every copy-sheet of one hundred words, and for every copy of a drawing, the party obtaining the same, shall pay two dollars: of which payments, an account shall be rendered, annually, to the Treasury of the United States, and they shall also pass to the account of clerk-hire in the office of the Secretary of State.

And be it further enacted, That the act, passed the tenth day of April, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, intituled, "An act to promote the progress of useful arts," be, and the same is hereby repealed. Provided always, That nothing, contained in this act, shall be construed to invalidate any patent, that may have been granted under the authority of the said act; and all patentees under the said act, their executors, administrators and assigns, shall be considered within the purview of this act, in respect to the violation of their rights: provided, such violations shall be committed, after the passing of this act.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, FEBRUARY 21, 1793.

GEO. WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

[The following has been postponed some time for want of room.]

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

New-Jersey, March, 1793.

MR. FENNO,

I HAVE just received and read your paper of Wednesday, and am very happy to find that so large a majority of the late Congress, have pronounced the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be clear of blame. Feeling it to be not only a privilege, but an important duty, for citizens to communicate to each other their sentiments on public men and measures, I shall take the liberty of stating to you some reflections on what has recently taken place at the seat of government.

It is to be hoped that there is a good intention with many, in the strictures which have been made on the Secretary's conduct, and in the opposition to those measures which are said to be indebted to him chiefly for their existence.—Whatever may be the surmises of unsound principles and corrupt morals in some who are engaged in this opposition—in others, I am for myself satisfied there is the purest virtue; and tho' I tremble at their political principles as endangering the happiness of my country, yet I revere the motives by which they are prompted to oppose. Indeed I have been grieved that bad design has been indiscriminately attributed to all who have condemned those federal measures, which, to such as think like myself on these subjects, appear essential to the dignity, honor and prosperity of our land. The asperity too, with which those have been treated, who may justly be suspected of political hypocrisy—of usurping, and alas! of having the name of patriots, while they know not the elevated temper and delicious sensations of patriotism, was no small imprudence. These characters have, by this means, been too highly irritated; their evil dispositions, but the more inflamed, and, like air once fixed now rendered vigorous by heat, have burnt with violence, and have found vent in the most unjustifiable condemnation of the proceedings of Congress, and in groundless aspersions of the most valuable servants of the public. While it is right, yea an incumbent duty which we owe to ourselves and our dear posterity, to stem the torrent of antifederal opposition, let us do it with the dignity, coolness and candour, which belong to truth and ensure success. In taking up my pen, I would fain excite no one painful sensation in the breast of any citizen of the United States. Unless it were absolutely necessary, I would not even call up that indignation we all feel against hypocritical professions of the amor patriæ, and the deadly projects of party and personal profit. If it could be done, I would cool the minds of all—I would cleanse the foul hearts of those who care not for the happiness of others, and of thousands yet unborn—I would infuse into all Americans a tender love to one another, as brethren of one family—I would bring them to embrace with unfeigned sincerity—and I would thus cement our union, and perpetuate our glory and our bliss. Though these things are out of reason to expect, yet it is pleasing to image them to the mind. But who can help lamenting, that man is himself his greatest enemy, and ever most stands in the way of his own good. Turning, but with reluctance, from what one would wish, to what may be reasonably looked for, I shall make some remarks in order to correct the violence of opposition, and to guard my countrymen against unwarily joining in it.

Who can examine the official character of the Secretary of the Treasury, observe his indefatigable industry in the service of his country, the order, accuracy and perfection in which he performs the weighty business of his department, without cordial approbation? Can any one discern the least backwardness or delay in exposing to the view of the public all his financial proceedings, even the most minute? Has there not been the utmost promptitude of obedience to the requisitions of Congress, directed to this point? Tho' by the Constitution, "a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money, shall be published, from time to time;" yet is it not the duty of Congress first to give direction for the drawing up and publishing of this statement and account? This article is found in the midst of the powers given to, and the restrictions laid on Congress. It is therefore, in fact, a part of the general duty sketched out to Congress in the Constitution. In reducing this and other constitutional principles to practice, the Secretary is only as the instrument in the workman's hand. As the workman must will and move, before the instrument can execute any thing, so, if this article is to be complied with in all its spirit, and in its furthest extent, to Congress it belongs to will the compliance. Then, and not till then, is the Secretary to be blamed, when he is deficient in complying with Congressional injunctions. This, I believe, he never has been. In every instance within my knowledge, he has done all which Congress has enjoined. Here then let me ask, was it kind to impute, not in a private conversation, but on the floor of Congress, that is, in the hearing of all America and of all Europe—was it kind to impute a partial statement of receipts and expenditures, when no more had been required by Congress, to an infamous design of defrauding the public?* Was it not imprudent at the least, upon so slight, and as we have now seen, upon *no foundation*, to proclaim to all the world that corruption was already preying upon the vitals of our country? Are not forwardness and rashness the lowest charges which we must bring against such as have spread an alarm in the land, from misconceptions of the Secretary's reports, from a superficial understanding of the subjects of which they treat, and, tho' *lawgivers*, from an actual ignorance of, or as scandalous an inattention to, the nature of the *laws*? Well might the Secretary say, "I forbear to attempt to trace the source of a mistake so extraordinary." Indeed, in my opinion, he *has* "shown, and that in a conspicuous manner, fallacies enough, in the statement, from which the inference of an unaccounted for balance was drawn, to evince that it is *one tissue of error*."

I do not say there was malice, and a deliberate wicked design in the mover of the late investigations: this is very far from me, and I heartily disapprove of such insinuations without full proof. Our being thwarted in what we suppose necessary to the public good, should not make us call our opposers scoundrels. This is very wrong. Yet I must confess, some things force us to hard thoughts; and the proposal to defer the consideration of certain resolutions to the next Congress, so shocked me, as almost made my struggling good hopes of some antifederal patriots, give up the ghost.

On the whole, I am free in observing that there was evident ignorance and rashness in the accusations so publicly made against the Secretary of the Treasury; and I was most heartily rejoiced to see the result—in his coming forth from the furnace, as gold, more valuable and more bright in the public estimation.

I was rejoiced, because Congress have solemnly averred to the whole Union, that the apprehended corruption is not to be found. Would it not be a grievous calamity, an awful presage of the ruin of our country, if so soon, the pure region we live in had produced monsters to devour the land, to erect the destructive banners of aristocracy, and gather around them all that host of citizens who now rely on the justice and honour of government? When no such monsters are found, when existence is given to them only by the excessive jealousy of a too highly fermented patriotism in some, and by baseness in others---every friend to his country must heartily rejoice.

I rejoice moreover to see so large a portion of the members of Congress espousing federal principles, and discountenancing that extreme jealousy, and those disorganizing extravagant democratic principles, which, if not checked, would prove the ruin of this or any other nation.

(To be concluded in our next.)

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* *And when the Secretary seemed disposed spontaneously to act up to the spirit of the aforementioned article of the Constitution—when he did more towards it, in his reports to the House, than Congress had demanded—how egregiously uncandid and cruel to him, how affronting and injurious to every virtuous member of our Republic, is the insidious use which* FRANKLIN [a late writer] *has made of the Secretary's upright and* voluntary disclosure.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, February 11.

AS the opening of the campaign approaches, our attention is turned from our internal animosities to the external enemy. The most vigorous efforts to recruit the army are making both by the ministers and by individuals.

The committee of legislation proposed this morning, that those persons in custody for being engaged in insurrections on account of the dearness of provisions, should be released. After some debate, the Convention decreed a general amnesty for all offences of this description previous to the execution of the late King, murder and burning houses only excepted. Merlin obtained an extension of the amnesty to all offences committed in opposition to claims of feudal rights.

The Convention is now debating the plan of the Military Committee for recruiting and nationalizing the army—that is, putting an end to all distinction between troops of the line and volunteers. Both Pache and Roland are talked of for the Mayoralty. The former is said to have obtained a majority of the votes in several sections.

The citizens of Marseilles have made a contribution in specie of a million of livres for the support of the war.

We are flattered with hopes that none of Latouche's squadron foundered in the Mediterranean; that most of the ships and transports have joined Truguet; and that the object of the expedition, the conquest of Sardinia, will soon be atchieved.

We have a report that Dubuc and Clairfontaine, agents from Martinico and Guadaloupe, have concluded an agreement with the British ministry, for putting those islands under the protection of Great-Britain, in trust for Louis XVII. and that Bouille is to be furnished with transports, and a convoy to carry 8000 emigrants to St. Domingo, where he is to assume the title of Governor General of the French West India Colonies.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 3.

By a royal edict of the 7th of November, 1792, the trade with the Danish settlements upon the coast of Guinea, is declared to be free to all nations whatsoever, without exception, trading in foreign built ships, and without any restraint respecting the articles of importation or exportation, including negroes: it being understood, however, that these shall not be exported till the end of the year 1802, conformable to the decree of the 16th of March, 1792: And it is ordered, that, for the maintenance of the forts, there shall in the mean time, be paid for every male or female negro, exported from the said settlements, and destined for the Danish and other colonies, the sum of ten crowns currency of Denmark. The half of this duty shall, however, be remitted on each female negro imported into the Danish West India islands, upon the production of the certificate of such female negro having been exported from the Danish settlement on the coast of Guinea, and of the duty on exportation having been duly paid.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13.

It is easy for an occasional resident to discover the prevailing anxiety of all ranks of people in this capital. An enemy is at the gates of the Republic, who, without any provocation from the government or from individuals, without any ground of jealousy or apprehension, and contrary to what that enemy has declared, and preached, and sworn, is now menacing its very vitals; and, under the pretext of peace and good-will to men, bringing thousands of unprincipled vagabonds to spread desolation among an honest, industrious people, and attempt the overthrow of that Constitution for which whole generations were born, and lived, and fought, and died in war, and which they now enjoy with every possible security and comfort. Those who were generally called Patriots in the Seven Provinces, are not desirous of seeing an enemy that knows of no distinctions. The views of those Patriots, are to narrow the bottom of Aristocracy, and of Magistracy, by confining places and power to their own families. The influence of the Prince of Orange spreads those places, and that power among a greater number: the French would make it wider still, and leave the Patriots no more of either than would be granted to those who are now employed in the Rasp house. The frontier towns are but inadequately garrisoned. Maestricht is the most exposed, and it is the best defended. I am told the Hague garrison is to march to-morrow for Breda, and that the army begins to increase by the success of the recruiting service.

Letters are just received here to inform a number of the principal houses, that the Duke Frederick of Brunswick is arrived at Venloo, and has taken possession of that garrison with 6000 Prussians. This news gives great satisfaction, as Venloo was defenceless, and is only a few miles from Maestricht, commanding the same river. The same intelligence adds, that M. de Clairfait is informed of this advance of the Prussians, and will immediately settle with the Prince Frederick some early plan of attack.

The natural defence of Holland is at the same time applied to. Great tracts of the lands of the generalty are under water; and it is said that precautions are taken on the rivers and the different straits in Zealand.

On the other hand, it is well known, that the Dutch, who have been expatriated since the year 1787, are assembled at Antwerp, where they are formed into a legion, called the Dutch Legion, composed, however, of whatever they can get into it, as well as of the native discontents. These men who brought their country to the edge of ruin, and beyond the edge of disgrace, by their disputes, and mode of settling those disputes with the Emperor Joseph in 1784; these men are now panting to introduce a most ravenous and unsatiable enemy into the heart of their mother country; these are all acting under the nod of Dumourier, and forget that he has thousands of armed Frenchmen, to whom he can also dictate, and who will not be satisfied with the mere sight of the riches of Holland.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The militia in Ireland are to be 16,000, viz. a regiment of 500 for each county. The Majors, as well as adjutants, are to be constantly in pay.

Six 38 gun frigates, to be built in the river, were contracted for on Thursday last by the Commissioners of the Navy.

The military establishment for 1793 will be the greatest ever raised in Ireland by a vote of Parliament, since the landing of Henry II. upwards of 20,000 regulars, and a militia which will amount to 16,000; making in all an army of 36,000 men.

The post-office packets pass, as usual, from Dover to Calais; and other passage boats will soon.

The Prussian army are suffering dreadfully by the want of forage.—The country, for fifty miles, on this side of Coblentz, is nearly covered with their dead horses.

The late unfortunate Louis XVI. was the first King that humanely interposed, and released his subjects from abject slavery. In the year 1788, he totally abolished the punishment of torture, which was in practice there from the earliest ages. He also allotted Council to all criminals, being the first indulgence ever granted them; and ordained, that no sentence of death be passed on any person, except found guilty by two thirds of his judges, altho' a majority of one judge was to acquit. Besides these acts of clemency, to shew his disinterestedness, and to destroy all temptation of perverting justice, he decreed that no forfeiture, in case the accused was found guilty, should take place, but from the day of sentence, and not from the day on which the crime was committed. Ill fated Monarch! whose first and principal care was the restoring the freedom, encreasing the wealth, and easing the burthens of his subjects, and who in return, in the course of four years, was not only reviled, persecuted, and imprisoned, but at last brought to an untimely death—A lamentable instance of the instability of all human greatness! and an example to teach us with what contempt and disregard we should behold all the pomps and vanities of this uncertain life.

Feb. 21. Monsr. Pelitier, in his late picture of Paris, says, England is the only power that has effectually attacked France. Armies will have little force, unless they are preceded by measures capable of weakening the monster which is to be vanquished, and England alone has described the true place in which it was vulnerable. War must be declared against the assignats: those assignats with which the patriots have hitherto bought corn, iron, gold, and the secrets of their enemies, & with which they would buy their enemies themselves; if from one extremity of Europe to the other, they were totally proscribed, if all communication was intercepted from Archangel to Malta, the Republic would have neither a sack of corn, nor a horse, nor an ox, nor a cannon ball, and certainly before the expiration of six months, the three millions of armed Republicans, buried in an ocean of paper and murmurs, would fall at the feet of the coalesced powers, and give up their arms for a morsel of bread.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.

A curious effigy of Paine the libeller, was prepared at Wigan, on Monday last, and lodged in the prison under a guard of two armed men. On Tuesday morning he was brought out in a cart, attended by a mock clerical, and taken to Scholes, where the best post he meritted was ready to receive him. He was tucked up for about two hours, after which he was taken down and thrown into a fire, prepared for the purpose. The procession was attended by Capt. Stanley, and his new raised company of volunteers—who joined the populace in shewing their contempt for a character so highly worthy the detestation the people of this kingdom have so generally shewn him.

The above circumstance will be a severe shock to the tender feelings of a brother editor in another country, whose powers of sensibility have been so frequently wounded on similar occasions. We mean the man, who ridicules the idea of sorrow for the death of the French king—yet almost breaks his heart with grief and indignation at the mere report of his dear Paine being hung in effigy.

For some time it has been the fashion with our Liverpool ladies, to wear poppy coloured or dark red ribbands. But let them consider that the female savages of France, at this time wear the same colour, and call it the blood of Louis. Then in abhorrence of French barbarity, let our English ladies throw off with contempt those colours which are worn to distinguish the enemies of royalty and the lovers of human blood.

In the Exeter flying post of Thursday last, an umbrella maker, of the name of Driver, concludes his advertisement by saying, "It will be useless for any person to apply to him for umbrellas, oil-cases, cloaks, &c. but such as are friends to our excellent king and glorious constitution; as he is determined not to be the means of sheltering those from the inclemency of the weather, whose pernicious principles would expose the happiest nation in the world to the hideous storms of anarchy, confusion, insurrection, devastation, ruin, and murder."

Paine's speech on the question of the French king's being put to death, is said to be the most humane of any in the convention; which shews that the most mischievous, treacherous, and bad man in England, appears to be the best man in France.

Domestic Articles.

ALEXANDRIA, (Vir.) April 10.

We have good authority to inform the public, that boats are daily passing on Potowmac from Cumberland, and the intermediate space, to the Great-Falls and the mouth of Watt's Branch, with flour and other produce; there have already been 4000 barrels landed at the Great-Falls, and 3000 barrels at least landed at Watt's branch, this season; that William's port, has become the place of deposit for great part of the Andietera and Connegocheague settlements, even into Pennsylvania; and that it is calculated from 15 to 20,000 barrels of flour, besides iron, tobacco, Wheat, &c. will be brought down the Potowmac, through its improved navigation, in the course of the present year. The locks at the little falls will be finished in all September. There is a fair prospect that the vigor with which the Potowmac company are pursuing the object of their incorporation, will reduce the land carriage from George's Creek to tide-water, to 300 yards, before the first of January. Four hundred men are engaged in the work, and it is expected they will be increased to 600.

Cumberland is rising with more rapidity perhaps than any inland town in America, and the cash price of wheat there, from 4s. to 4s. 3d. (dollars at 7s. 6d.) is filling its western neighbourhood with industrious inhabitants.

The public works carrying on, in the city of Washington, now employ 250 men; and preparations for private buildings in the city, and erecting mills and other improvements in its vicinity, employ as great a number.

FREDERICKSBURGH, April 11.

A correspondent informs us, that a Patent will shortly pass the President's seal to secure to several congressional districts in this state, the benefits arising from a late and most important discovery they have made, *that talents are not essential in legislation:* But as an extension of this privilege to the usual term might create jealousies in other districts, it is expected the exclusive right will not be guaranteed to the inventors for a longer time than two years; during which period we shall doubtless have an opportunity of judging of this wonderful invention.

NORFOLK, (Vir.) April 10.

On Saturday last arrived here the sloop Farmers, Capt. Drinkwater, in 12 days from St. Martin's, by whom we have received the following intelligence.

That a vessel had arrived express from France in 22 days, at Guadaloupe, on the 20th of March, and on the next morning war was proclaimed by beat of drum against the King and Parliament of England, and the United States of Holland; all the English and Dutch vessels were ordered to quit the port within 24 hours after the declaration—that the principal Dutch merchants at St. Eustatius were removing to St. Thomas's—that as soon as the intelligence was known at St. Martin's, the Dutch vessels were taken from the French port, and carried round to the Old Bay—that no intelligence had been received of the arrival of Lord Hood in any part of the West Indies, nor was there any greater British force than usual—that it was reported that Dumourier had made a successful incursion into Holland, and the day was fixed upon to determine the fate of the Queen.

BALTIMORE, April 12.

From a Correspondent.

We learn that the citizens of the state of Delaware, are to be invited to an union with those of Pennsylvania and Maryland, for the purpose of removing the obstructions in the Susquehanna, and rendering that river navigable through its several branches to the tide-water of the bay of Chesapeake, and of communicating the Chesapeake by means

of a croſs-cut canal with the river Delaware.

Should the citizens of the ſtate of Delaware approve the means, the ſeveral legiſlatures are, we underſtand, to be applied to for their ſanction—How far ſuch a plan would conduce to the true intereſts of the commerce of Maryland, or on the contrary be injurious to them, we do not preſume to judge, but leave the diſcuſſion of this ſubject to perſons better acquainted with its merits. We however think it our duty, thus early to announce from very good authority, ſuch a ſcheme being in agitation, in order that the public and thoſe concerned may conſider in time the object in all its various points of view, and throw ſuch light thereon, as its importance and magnitude require.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Yeſterday was the day appointed by the Commiſſioners, for their deciſion on a Plan for the HOTEL, in conformity to the terms of the Lottery Scheme. Ten were preſented, ſo varied in their beauties, as to aſtoniſh the collection of gentlemen who were preſent at the pleaſing exhibition. After many obſervations, on the rapid progreſs in American Architecture, which it is preſumed the ſeveral public prizes of Waſhington, have tended to promote; the Commiſſioners were only hurt at their not having the power to reward each artiſt according to merit—after due conſideration, the drawing of Mr. James Hoban of Charleſton, South-Carolina, was preferred. The Principal Building of the Hotel will have a front of 120 feet, and the largeſt Room will be 40 by 60 feet; the ſtile of the whole, will far exceed any building at preſent known in America: the workmen are already at the foundation, on Square N. 430, central, between the Preſident's houſe and the Capitol.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) April 11.

The account of the war in Europe, variouſly agitates all claſſes of citizens—but there are two claſſes on whoſe conduct our proſperity in this eventful criſis much depends—It will be the duty as well as the intereſt of the Farmers, and all who have ground to cultivate, to fill it with a plenty of ſeed of all kinds of grain; for it is certain that a great demand, and of courſe large prices will be given for every article in that way the enſuing fall and winter;—while our Farmers will thus be doing their part, our Merchants we hope will avoid every thing which may tend to involve us in the vortex of European politics and war—this their *duty* as well as their *intereſt* dictate—and from the patriotiſm heretofore diſplayed by theſe claſſes of citizens, we have every reaſon to anticipate peace and proſperity.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

Yeſterday arrived from Calcutta, after a paſſage of four months and 15 days, the ſhip America, Captain Bright.

By this arrival we have received accounts, that Tippoo Saib has ſo far complied with the requiſitions of the treaty, as to pay two pagodas of the three which he was to pay to the Engliſh. Tippoo's two ſons are ſtill remaining at Calcutta.

It appears that the ſucceſs of the Engliſh againſt Tippoo, was principally attributed to the bravery of ſome Americans (about 60 in number) who were officers in the army of Lord Cornwallis. Theſe Americans were taken during the late war in America, ſent over to London as priſoners, and from thence ſent to the Eaſt-Indies as private ſoldiers; where, by their good conduct they were promoted.

It was ſuppoſed in India when the America came away, that Tippoo certainly would make another attempt on the Engliſh the firſt favorable opportunity. This reſtleſs ambitious man, appears far from being ſatisfied with the late treaty, and if the French were to think of an attack upon the Engliſh ſettlements in India, Tippoo would be a powerful friend to them, and might be fatal to the Engliſh.

A number of American veſſels had ſailed for Oſtend, laden with ſugar, when the America came away.

The America's cargo conſiſts almoſt entirely of ſugar.

Extract of a letter to a reſpectable mercantile houſe in this city, dated Falmouth, Feb. 15, via Philadelphia.

The Engliſh government have lately given 34s. per barrel for flour, and in proportion for wheat, to be landed in Great-Britain (but only by American bottoms) they continue to purchaſe thereat, and the French agents alſo. We are landing here ſome cargoes ſold to our government, and others we are about to forward to France, by order of our correſpondents; prices keep up in Spain and Portugal, ſo that we think the cargoes expected, will ſell well, unleſs our government ſhould ceaſe to purchaſe. We ſold a few days ſince, a cargo of 270 tons of flour, at 34s. per barrel, ſuperfine, and 32s. fine, if the war continues we expect American veſſels will get good freights. An embargo is laid on all Engliſh veſſels.

20th Feb. It is ſaid that our government hope to buy under 34s. per barrel.

The National Convention have decreed that the prizes made by the cruizers belonging to the republic ſhall be equally divided between the French crew and the crew of the veſſel taken. If an armed veſſel is captured, the admiralty ſhall purchaſe the prize and the amount be divided as above.

Thurſday, laſt week the corner ſtone of the new Epiſcopal Church in this city, was laid at the ground appointed for that purpoſe, in Ann Street.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

WHY ſhould the voice of *diſcord* be permitted again to elevate itſelf in this happy land, where liberty and peace have at length found an aſylum—a country rich in the choiceſt gifts of Heaven to favor'd man! A happy clime and bounteous ſoil, where a philoſophic ſpirit of tranquility ſhould rather incite the ſocial, the civilized, the ſcientific *huſbandman*, to "beat the ſword into a ploughſhare, the ſpear into a pruning-hook, and learn the deſtructive art of war no more."

"Ah, thrice happy, if we knew our happy ſtate!"

Though the capricious, the idle, the ſelfiſh, the diſappointed and the ambitious, may attempt to conceal the real deformity of their characters beneath the mantle of patriotiſm, the diſguiſe will ſooner or later fall off, and their native diſtortions will be diſcloſed to the indignant view of their honeſt, candid, *peaceable* fellow-men.

Let all the well-meaning citizens of this free country drop the idle diſtinctions that different political creeds have formerly introduced; and as terms Whig and Tory ſeem to have been, for ſome years paſt, by mutual conſent conſigned to oblivion, let them reſt in peace! Let us not reſuſcitate a ſemblance of antient feuds under the newly adopted deſignations of Ariſtocrat and Democrat; but let all the liberal well-informed inhabitants of this favorite retreat of *rational freedom*, give to the world a new example of unanimity and perſeverance in ſupport of a well-ordered government, and thus ſhew themſelves worthy of enjoying virtuous Independence!

Let us aſſiduouſly cultivate the arts of peace, and diffuſe thoſe ſublime ideas of univerſal philanthropy, which the contemplation of equal rights and equal laws naturally inſpires.

When any one citizen has eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his exertions for the public proſperity and happineſs, let each individual of the community expreſs his approbation and gratitude at any time, in any way he pleaſes, provided it be not repugnant to the exiſting laws and inconſiſtent with the good order of ſociety; and let not the annals of America be ſoiled with illiberal animadverſions on ſuch laudable conduct. But at the ſame time, let us ſtudiouſly endeavor to prove, that in this enlightened country, LAWS govern, and not MEN. Let us inculcate the doctrine, that with reſpect to the operation of the *laws*, all men are perfectly equal; in other reſpects, inequalities will inevitably ariſe between man and man, which muſt exiſt in ſome form or other, ſo long as divine wiſdom ſupports that ſyſtem which Omnipotence firſt created.

Whatever is inconſiſtent with juſtice among men, is repugnant to the will of God, as implied in his attributes. Let no one then impiouſly attempt to level diſtinctions ſanctioned by God and the common ſenſe of mankind.

Let us endeavor to promote univerſal benevolence, and cheriſh the wiſh that all the inhabitants of this Globe may be taught to love each other as brethren, and that they may cordially unite in addreſſing to Heaven the ſame hymn of Love, Veneration and Gratitude!

Philadelphia, April 18, 1793. N. N.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THOUGHTS ON THE

STATE OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

(Continued from No. 91, of this Gazette.)

No. IV.

ANOTHER cauſe of the conſumption of the Indians is the multiplication of wars. The firſt ſettlers were more attentive to ſecure their eſtabliſhment than to cultivate the affections of the natives—The latter ſoon perceived that the ſucceſs of their new gueſts was incompatible with their intereſts, and deſtructive of their mode of life. Jealouſy quickly kindled hoſtilities, and excited a ſpirit of animoſity between the two nations—frequent encounters took place, in which the diſcipline and arms of the whites gave them a decided ſuperiority, and waſted the ſtrength and impaired the numbers of the ſavages.—Ignorant of the military art, and deſtitute of the means of conducting war, they eaſily became a prey to their more policied and ſkilful neighbors.—It is not neceſſary to enumerate the various engagements which have taken place, the hiſtory of almoſt every ſtate furniſhes more or leſs.—But the hoſtilities between their own tribes have been much more frequent, and probably much more deſtructive than their conteſts with the whites. The occaſions of war among them are numerous and frequent—Encroachments on their hunting grounds—the obſtruction of thoſe paths through which cuſtom and the tacit conſent of the neighboring tribes have given them a right to paſs—a thirſt for revenge, the emulation of valor, and the intemperate ardor of young warriors, impatient to try their ſtrength, are perpetual ſources of diſcord among them. The manner of conducting hoſtilities, the conduct of the victors, and the national and hereditary feuds which theſe ingender, are unfailing ſources of conſumption. From their infancy, they are taught to conſider the character of a warrior as their higheſt glory—and the habits of their education are all calculated to inſpire them with courage, with ſkill, and an ambition for diſtinction in war. The higheſt praiſe of a warrior conſiſts in deſtroying as many of the enemy with as little loſs to his own party as poſſible. After victory, they diſpatch ſuch as they are unable to remove without difficulty—the remainder they conduct to their tribe, to be adopted into their families, or to ſatiate their unrelenting vengeance, by ſuffering every torture their ingenuity can invent or their cruelty inflict. In caſe of purſuit, they diſpatch their priſoners, to prevent their being releaſed by their countrymen. Thoſe of the captives who are pretty far advanced in life, and have been ſucceſsful warriors, are always marked victims of their vengeance. They have no idea of ſparing and exchanging priſoners. Their national antipathies are generally hereditary; fathers bequeath their animoſity to their children, and theſe rivalſhips continue from age to age.

Theſe contentions exiſted among the Indians indeed before the ſettlement of the country by the Europeans—but they have multiplied and animated them—they have furniſhed them with more deadly weapons of deſtruction, and whetted their natural appetite for blood, by the allurement of an intoxicating reward. By diſtracting their councils, by preventing any concert in their meaſures, and by nouriſhing the natural enmity of the tribes, they rendered them the inſtruments of each other's deſtruction.

The French and Engliſh alſo, whoſe intrigues and ambition have kept this country from its firſt ſettlement embroiled in war, availed themſelves of the credulity of the natives, and made them the dupes of their artifice and a ſacrifice to their aggrandizement. The unhappy influence of theſe wars on population, needs no illuſtration. They conſtitute perhaps the moſt powerful cauſe of the decay of the Indians.

The uſe of ſpirituous liquors, in like manner, has had a fatal efficacy of the like nature. All barbarous nations are found to be exceſſively fond of ſtrong drink. Whether this ariſes from their conſtitution, the poverty of their food, or merely from the exceſſive uſe of it, I pretend not to determine—perhaps all theſe cauſes concur in producing this effect. In experience we find, that whenever they can procure it in any abundance, they ſcarcely ever fail to become the victims of their temerity. The reſtraints it removes—the paſſions which it inflames—the vices to which it prompts, and the diſorders which it creates, have the moſt unhappy influence in weakening their ſtrength and in diminiſhing their numbers. This cauſe, however, could have a partial influence only, as the uſe of ſpirits has never been general among them, and could only be procured from the whites.

The ſmall-pox alſo deſerves a place in an enumeration of the cauſes which have contributed to the conſumption of the Indians—This has always carried deſtruction and diſmay whenever it has been diſſeminated among them—few have ſurvived this diſorder. It is uncertain whether this is to be aſcribed to their peculiar conſtitution or mode of life.—Their manner of treating it is known to be unſkilful and dangerous. Nor has the ſucceſs of inoculation been ſuch as we ſhould have expected. It is evident therefore that the diminution of the ſources of ſubſiſtence, the practice of war, the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, and the ſmall-pox, have contributed to leſſen the number of Indians—and inaſmuch as numbers favour the improvement of ſociety, to retard the progreſs of civilization among them—In effect we find that the Indians do not increaſe—they do not indeed continue ſtationary—their marriages do not replace the parents; the greater part of their children die in infancy—ſome tribes are wholly extinct, others are conſiderably leſſened, and the whole number of Indians is greatly diminiſhed.

Philadelphia, April 20.

The French are now proſecuting an expedition againſt the King of Sardinia—they expect to conquer the iſland.

It is ſaid that the people of Courland, a large Dutchy in the north of Europe have revolted and drove their Duke out of the territory—and immediately declared themſelves free.

A letter, ſaid to be from London, to an Editor of one of the Baltimore papers, ſays, that the Engliſh Government are in the greateſt dread, leſt the French ſhould land 150,000 men on their coaſt—the writer adds, that were ſuch a circumſtance to take place, the French would in the courſe of three days find their numbers encreaſed to 600,000, as the Republican party is very numerous and determined.

Four Engliſh frigates, it is reported, are cruiſing off Hiſpaniola.

The time appointed by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, for making diviſions and aſſignments of Lots in the City of Waſhington, is extended to the 17th day of June next.

By a gentleman from New-London, ſays the Norwich Packet, we learn, that on Tueſday laſt, Capt. Joſeph Smith, arrived there, in 13 days from Guadaloupe, who informs, that previous to his ſailing, the iſlands of Guadaloupe and Martinico were both given up to the Engliſh by the inhabitants—and the Britiſh flags were diſplayed on the forts of both iſlands. Capt. Smith brought a number of paſſengers.

Iſaac Coles, Eſq. is elected a Repreſentative in Congreſs from the State of Virginia—and not Matthew Clay, Eſq. as mentioned in a former Gazette.

The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES arrived in town laſt Wedneſday.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

The revolution of France, while it appeared to have for its object the deſtruction of the ancient deſpotiſm and the ſecuring of the equal rights of man under a free and a juſt government, was exulted in by every friend of mankind in America and in Europe. But when aſſaſſinations, murders, levellings, and depredations deſolated the country, and the foul fiends of anarchy and confuſion ſeized the reins of government, HOPE depreſſed her towering creſt, and WISDOM ſhed a tear while reading another page of humanity ſo ſimilar to all that time had before inſcribed in the annals of man.

The Knoxville Gazette of the 23d March, contains accounts of various recent murders and depredations committed by the Indians, in the South Weſtern Territory.—On the 16th Feb. they ſtole ten horſes in Jefferſon County. On the 9th March James and Thomas Nelſon (brothers)—on the 18th two young men by the name of Clements—and on the 20th a man by the name of Taylor were killed. Creeks, Cherokees, and Shawaneſe were the perpetrators of theſe murders.—A letter from Naſhville ſays, the *Creeks* are as buſy in killing as if they had been paid *three thouſand dollars* for ſo doing, in the room of *fifteen hundred* to keep the peace they have made with the United States—and the Cherokees follow their unworthy example.

Extract of a letter from Britain, dated Nov. 3, 1792.

"Liberty is the object of veneration by every upright mind—but nothing is ſuch an enemy to that, as the licentiouſneſs that weakneſs and folly have dignified with that ſacred name of late—And we here, are at preſent in ſuch a high tide of proſperity, as to engender an infinity of chimerical notions on that ſubject, which are highly dangerous. You are in the ſame train—though you have not yet advanced ſo far—but neither have your legiſlators provided ſuch barriers to guard againſt its effects as we have, ſo that I think it is a moot-point to ſay which is in greateſt danger of ſooneſt ſuffering by it. I rather am inclined to think it is yourſelves. You will perceive that I am no advocate for any party—and therefore I blame and approve, with perfect freedom, whatever I think right or wrong, without reſpect to perſons."

Extract from Mr. Blanchard's Journal, of his 45th Aerial Tour.

I SHOULD have forgotten my earthly exiſtence, had I not recollected ſome obſervations, which ſeveral learned gentlemen had requeſted me to make.—At 10h. 36. 37. 38m. I found that I was in a ſtate of perfect equilibrium in the midſt of a ſtagnant fluid; I made haſte to avail myſelf of this happy circumſtance, in order to execute the commiſſions I had been charged with.

EXPERIMENT I.

I began with emptying the ſix bottles which Doctor Caſper Wiſtar, had put in my Car, containing divers liquors; they were then, all filled with that atmoſpherical air wherein I was floating, and were ſtopped up hermetically, as the accuracy of the experiment required.

EXPERIMENT II.

Doctor Ruſh had requeſted me to make an obſervation on the pulſation of the arteries, when I ſhould be arrived at my greateſt height. I found it impoſſible to make uſe of his quarter minute glaſs which he had provided for that purpoſe, but I ſupplied its place by an excellent ſecond hand watch; and the reſult of my obſervations gave me 92 pulſations in the minute, (the average of four obſervations made at the place of my higheſt elevation) whereas, on the ground, I had experienced no more than 84 in the ſame time, average of 4 obſervations, difference 8 pulſations more at the height of 5812 Engliſh feet, where I then was.

EXPERIMENT III.

I had been requeſted by Doctor Plunket F. Glentworth to make experiments in the etherial regions with a load-ſtone, which he had left me. On the gronnd it raiſed 5 1-2 oz. avoirdupois, but at the aforeſaid height it would hardly bear 4 oz.

EXPERIMENT IV.

The loweſt ſtate of the mercury in the barometer after having brought its ſurface in its lower reſervoir to its proper level, and corrected its dilatation, was 69 lines 9 16 French meaſure, or 74 lines 8 16 Engliſh meaſure, which according to Mariot, Boyle, Deluc, and Father Cote, gives an elevation of 925 toiſes 1 foot and 6 inches, (the toiſe is 6 feet) or 5431 feet 6 inches French meaſure, and at the uſual reduction 968 fathom 4 feet, or 5812 Engliſh meaſure. This was the higheſt elevation of my balloon, without having thrown out any of my ballaſt, except the liquor contained in the ſix bottles given to me by Doctor Wiſtar. At this moment, 38 minutes after 10 o'clock, the thermometer of Reaumur 9d. Fahrenheit's 52d. 3 10."

COMMUNICATIONS.

While our complainers tell us what they do not like, will they be pleaſed to tell us explicitly what they would like. The beſt way to judge is by compariſon. We make no doubt they are good hands to pull down—let us ſee their talents as builders. From what we have ſeen, we are afraid they handle the pick-ax better than the trowel. Any fool can put a fire-brand to a temple.

We have been told of the dangerous influence of titles. To thoſe who maintain that ſounds are ſubſtances we recommend to keep a ſtrict watch leſt the enemies of liberty ſhould take advantage of ſome unguarded ſpot and entrench themſelves. It is ſurpriſing that the title of reverend applied to the clergy ſhould have remained uncenſured till lately. But the high ſounding titles of the Grand Lodges of the Free Maſons, with ther Right Worſhipful Grand Maſters and their Moſt Worſhipful Grand Secretaries muſt be aboliſhed or Liberty will not live to ſee another new-year's day.

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FRENCH ANECDOTES.

THE ci devant Duc d'Orleans, was ever the avowed enemy of the widowed queen; not from any real infult or injury he ever received from her, but becaufe her vivacity and wit fometimes led her to ridicule his follies and vices. Some years fince, when the duke began to build upon the gardens of the palais royal, the inhabitants of Paris, murmuring at his conduct in depriving them of their favorite walk, grew highly incenfed againft him. The lovely queen, who had heard of the difcontent among the people, and who ever wifhed to contribute to their pleafure and happinefs, faid jocofely to Monfieur d'Orleans, "my couſin you will not have much trouble or expence in finding materials for your new buildings; for I find all the inhabitants of Paris are ready to throw ſtones at you." This innocent pleafantry was however one of the crimes never forgotten by the duke, and never mentioned but with a threat of vengeance.

The late unfortunate king of France was not only the tendereſt of fathers, but the moſt conſtant of huſbands; of which the following well known anecdote will bear witneſs: About ten years ſince, the wife of a Bourgeoiſe in Paris, remarkable for her beauty, made a point of following the king to all public places, even his morning rides were attended by the ambitious Enamorata. The king being informed of her motive, one morning, while taking his exerciſe in the Bois de Bologne, near Paris, ſtopp'd his horſe, and addreſſed the lady to the following purport:—"If you follow me from idle curioſity, madam, I think by this time that curioſity might be ſatisfied; if from a deſire to draw my attention, I will ſave you the trouble; for while my wife is the firſt object of my affections, I have no occaſion for a miſtreſs." Such was the victim of an inhuman people, the firſt truly virtuous monarch that miſguided France ever had to boaſt of!

Juſt publiſhed,
By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone Houſe, No. 41, South Second-Street,

A CASE,

Decided in the SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES, in which is diſcuſſed the Queſtion,
WHETHER A STATE IS LIABLE TO BE SUED BY A PRIVATE CITIZEN OF ANOTHER STATE?
Price Half a Dollar.

TO THOSE CONCERNED IN *MILLS* IN THE UNITED STATES.

OLIVER EVANS, late of the ſtate of Delaware, informs the public, that he has removed to Philadelphia, No 437, North Second-ſtreet, where he will thankfully receive any applications for the uſe of his Patent Improvements on Mills, and the art of manufacturing Flour. He will furniſh thoſe who are not ſufficiently acquainted with the principles of his improvements, with drawings and deſcriptions, that will enable them to erect all the different machines neceſſary to perform the operations of cleaning, grinding, boulting, and of boulting over the middlings or coarſe meal, and grinding it over with the grain, ſo as to finiſh all together, thereby making the greateſt quantity of ſuperfine flour that the grain will produce at one operation.—He has been at much expenſe in collecting the different and moſt approved conſtructions of mills and plans for boulting, and the quality, ſize, and manner of dreſſing the mill-ſtones, ſuitable to the power of the mill, and quality of the grain; and will aſſiſt in planning mills from the foundation, and make drawings thereof, if required. He has for ſale, Boulting Cloths and Mill-Stones, of the firſt quality, at the loweſt prices, which he will warrant. If the ſtones prove not good, they will be received again, and the coſt of carriage paid. Thoſe who apply for either ſtones or cloths, will pleaſe to mention the power of the mill, ſize of the boulting-reels, quality of the grain, and on what buſineſs it is to run. Orders by poſt, or otherwiſe, will be as punctually attended to as if the parties were preſent.

Philadelphia, April 13. 1aw3w

TO BE SOLD,

A noted covering Horſe,

OF THE HUNTING BREED.

HE was imported from England in November, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, and is now ten years old; he is a bright bay, with a blaze, fifteen hands one inch high, is well form'd, has a great deal of bone and ſtrength, and his action equal to any horſe. His colts are well approved of in the different parts of the State where he has ſtood, of which any perſon inclined to purchaſe can inform themſelves.——Enquire of the Printer.

February 18, 1793. 8t

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Thomas Dobſon,
Bookſeller, at the Stone-Houſe, in Second ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME VIII, OF

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AN Account of the Cap of Good Hope, Grafting, Univerſal Grammar, Graſſes, Greece, Greenland, Guam, Guinea, Gunnery, Happineſs, Harmony, Heat, Hepatic-Air, Heraldry, Hindoſtan, Hippopotamus, Hiſtory, New-Holland, Horſe, Horſemanſhip, Hottentots, Hunting, Huſbandry, Hydrometer, with a great variety of Biographical and Miſcellaneous Articles. Embelliſhed with ſixteen Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a ſuperfine paper, and new types, (caſt for the purpoſe) which will be occaſionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furniſhed in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as ſubſcribers chuſe; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on ſubſcribing, the volumes or half-volumes finiſhed to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each ſucceeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unleſs paid for.

III. In the courſe of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other ſcientific dictionary. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontiſpiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes,

It is expected the work will be compriſed in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ *As ſeveral gentlemen who have honored this undertaking with early ſubſcriptions, have only received a ſmall part of the work, they are earneſtly requeſted to complete their ſets, as far as publiſhed, immediately, while the publiſher ſtill has it in his power to ſupply them with the parts which have not been furniſhed. As the ſubſcription will very poſſibly be cloſed by the firſt of July next, the publiſher cannot undertake to complete ſets after that period; and thoſe who wiſh to become poſſeſſors of this truly valuable and important work, will pleaſe apply before the expiration of that time, that they may not be diſappointed.*

The very heavy expence neceſſarily incurred in carrying on this work, makes it indiſpenſably requiſite for the publiſher to adhere more ſtrictly than he has done to the original condition, of delivering the volumes only on being paid for them.

April 6. 1793. epim

DISTRICT *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit.*

(Seal.) BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of March, in the ſeventeenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

"*An Enquiry how far the Puniſhment of Death is neceſſary in Pennſylvania. With Notes and Illuſtrations. By* William Bradford, *Eſq. To which is added, an Account of the Gaol and Penitentiary Houſe of Philadelphia, and of the interior Management thereof. By* Caleb Lownes, *of Philadelphia.——If we enquire into the Cauſes of all human Corruptions, we ſhall find that they proceed from the Impunity of Crimes, and not from the Moderation of Puniſhments.*"——Monteſq.

In conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

☞ *The above work is ſold in Charleſton by William Price Young: Richmond, by Archibald Currie: Baltimore, by James Rice: New-York, by Thomas Allen: Boſton, by David Weſt.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS a BRIDGE is to be built over Raritan River, at the city of New-Brunſwick, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey—to accompliſh which, will require the ſervice of many carpenters and maſons of experience; Notice is therefore hereby given, that any perſon or perſons inclining to undertake the whole, or any part thereof, by applying to the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt day of May next, may have an opportunity of contracting for the ſame.

JOHN BAYARD,
JACOB HARDENBURGH,
JOHN DENNIS, Sen.

Brunſwick, March 24th. ep3w

POST-ROAD
TO THE GENESEE COUNTRY.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Poſt-Road from Philadelphia to Reading, is continued to Sunbury and Northumberland; thence up the Weſt Branch of the Suſquehannah as far as Licoming; thence to the Painted Poſt (in New-York ſtate, near the forks of the Tioga) thence to Bath (a town laid out on the Cohocton Branch of the Tioga) thence to Williamſburg, at the forks of Geneſee River.

Letters for this new route will be ſent from the Philadelphia Poſt-Office every Wedneſday morning, at eight o'clock, with the mail for Reading.

A weekly mail will alſo be carried from Bethlehem to Wilkeſbarre, in the county of Luzerne.

General Poſt-Office, April 6, 1793.

Morſe's Geography,

Reviſed, corrected, and greatly enlarged, with many additional MAPS, *well engraved.*

In a few weeks will be publiſhed,
By THOMAS and ANDREWS, Fauſt's Statue, No. 45, Newbury-Street, Boſton,
In Two Volumes, large Octavo.

A NEW Edition of the AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY: Being the largeſt and the beſt ſyſtem of GEOGRAPHY ever publiſhed: Or a complete GEOGRAPHY of the WORLD, brought down to the preſent time.

IN TWO PARTS.
The General Contents are—

PART I.—Of Aſtronomy, as connected with, and introductory to the ſcience of Geography: under this head will be given an account of the ſeveral aſtronomical ſyſtems of the World, and a particular deſcription of the true one. A table of the diameters, periods, &c. of the ſeveral Planets in the ſolar ſyſtem—an account of the Comets and fixed ſtars.

Of GEOGRAPHY—its uſe and progreſs—figure, magnitude and motion of the Earth—Doctrine of the Sphere—Geographical circles—Diviſions of the Earth into zones and climates—methods of finding the latitude and longitude of places from celeſtial obſervations—Globes, and their uſe—with a number of the moſt uſeful and entertaining Geographical Problems and Theorems—Maps, and their uſe—ſources of heat and cold—theory of the winds and tides—length of miles in different countries—natural diviſions of the Earth—account of the Gregorian or new ſtile, &c.

AMERICA—Its diſcovery by Columbus—general deſcription of the Continent, in which is a lengthy diſcuſſion of the queſtion, When, whence, and by whom, was America firſt peopled? With a long and entertaining account of the Indians, and the late diſcoveries on the north-weſt coaſt, &c.—NORTH AMERICA—chronological account of its diſcovery and ſettlements, its diviſions—DANISH AMERICA, BRITISH AMERICA, UNITED STATES of AMERICA—general deſcription of them, including a hiſtory of the late war, and many other uſeful and entertaining matters. SOUTH AMERICA—its diviſions, particular deſcription of its ſeveral provinces and countries. WEST INDIA ISLANDS, &c.

*** This part of the work will be illuſtrated by maps of the countries deſcribed, from the correcteſt copies.

PART II.—Containing every thing eſſential which is contained in the beſt and lateſt quarto edition of Guthrie's and other Britiſh Geographies, with ſelections from celebrated navigators, travellers and reſpectable authors of other nations, &c.

Of EUROPE in general—its grand diviſions, particular geographical deſcriptions of its ſeveral Kingdoms and Republics, &c. Of ASIA—its ſituation, boundaries, general hiſtory, particular deſcriptions of its ſeveral diviſions, &c. Of AFRICA—its general hiſtory, boundaries, grand diviſions, &c. Alſo, new diſcoveries, Terra Incognita, Geographical Table, alphabetically arranged—Chronological Table of remarkable events, diſcoveries and inventions, liſt of men of learning and genius, with other uſeful miſcellany.

*** This part will alſo be illuſtrated with maps of the countries deſcribed.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Author is ſenſible that the firſt edition of his American Geography (which makes Part I. of the above work) was in many inſtances defective, in others erroneous, and in ſome offenſive. It has been his endeavour, as it was his deſire, in the preſent edition, to ſupply the deficiencies, correct the errors, and meliorate the offenſive parts of the laſt. To aſſiſt him in this buſineſs, he has received many valuable communications from the heads of departments in the general government, and from gentlemen of reſpectability in the ſeveral ſtates. The deſcription of foreign countries (which compoſes Part II. of the above work) has been carefully compiled from the moſt approved writers on Geography, and uſeful information introduced from the diſcoveries of the lateſt Navigators, Travellers, and reſpectable authors. Indeed, no pains nor expenſe have been ſpared to render this work the moſt complete, accurate, and uſeful of any ever offered to the public.

City of Waſhington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for ſale at auction, by the Commiſſioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, the reſidue at three equal annual payments with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Waſhington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid Territory which lies within this State, in the ſame manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the ſame lands may be conveyed by him, and tranſmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,
May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

PLANS

OF THE

City of Waſhington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,
DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

☞ *Wanted to compleat ſiles of this Gazette numbers 79 and 80—Six pence each will be paid by the Editor for a few of thoſe numbers.*

Vinall's Arithmetic.

THE Second Edition of this work, with improvements, will ſpeedily be put to preſs.

The rapid ſale of the firſt edition*, greatly beyond the author's moſt ſanguine expectations, encourages him to print a ſecond edition. He intends to have it printed upon much better paper than the former, and with a new type.

Thoſe Bookſellers who wiſh to take a number of copies in ſheets, are requeſted to apply to the author for particulars.

* 1000 *Copies.*

At a meeting of the SCHOOL COMMITTEE, February 5th, 1793.

The Committee, appointed to examine "The Preceptor's Aſſiſtant, or Student's Guide," being a ſyſtematical treatiſe of Arithmetic, by JOHN VINALL, teacher of the Mathematics & Writing, in Boſton, reported, that they have attended that ſervice, and are of opinion, that the work is executed with judgment, and is as well calculated for the uſe of ſchools, counting houſes, and private families, as any of the ſame compaſs that has hitherto been offered to the public.

VOTED, That the above report be accepted, and that Mr. VINALL be furniſhed with a copy of it, whenever he ſhall deſire it.

Copy of the Records. Atteſt,
CHARLES BULFINCH, Sec'ry.

The following character of the above work, is given in the Review of the *Maſſachuſetts Magazine*, for Jan. 1793:

"This is a very uſeful work, and is no ill proof of the judgment and induſtry of the author. The rules are laid down with propriety, and the examples annexed are ſufficient for their illuſtration. One part of the work deſerves particular commendation. We mean that which the author ſtiles "*Mercantile Arithmetic.*" It occupies a conſiderable portion of his book, but not more than its importance will juſtify. We would recommend to the young Arithmetician to pay a particular attention to this branch. He will find its principles well explained. And ſhould he make himſelf maſter of them, he will always have reaſon to acknowledge his obligation to the judicious and laborious author. We cannot but congratulate the riſing generation on account of the many uſeful productions which have lately appeared; and in which their improvement has been principally conſulted.—Among thoſe productions we muſt place this treatiſe of Arithmetic. We ſhould be wanting in juſtice to the author, ſhould we not acknowledge that his work is in reality that which its title imports—The PRECEPTOR'S ASSISTANT, or STUDENT'S GUIDE."

I. C. A. A. S.

Boſton, Feb. 13.

An Ordinance for ſecuring the punctual Payment of the Monies due on the Subſcriptions to the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures.

WHEREAS doubts have heretofore ariſen with regard to the power of the Society to annex any penalties to the non-payment of the inſtalments, agreeably to the terms of the ſubſcriptions. And whereas the Legiſlature at their laſt ſeſſions, paſſed a ſupplement to the original law of incorporation, removing the ſaid doubts, and fully authorizing the Directors to paſs any ordinance they may think proper, to compel the punctual payment of the ſaid ſubſcriptions:

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained, therefore, by the Governor and Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures,* That if any ſubſcriber or his aſſigns, ſhall neglect to pay the ſecond payment of his, her, or their reſpective ſubſcriptions, together with the lawful intereſt ariſing thereon, either to the caſhier of the United States Bank Office of Diſcount and Depoſit, at New-York, the caſhier of the Bank of New-York, the caſhier of the Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia, of John Bayard, Eſq. in the city of New-Brunſwick, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, on or before the thirteenth day of April next: That then and in that caſe, all and every ſhare or ſhares of ſuch perſon or perſons ſo neglecting to make ſuch payments as aforeſaid, and the monies by them previouſly paid, ſhall be forfeited, and forever thereafter veſted in the ſaid Directors, and their ſucceſſors, for the common benefit of the ſaid Society.

Sec. 2. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforeſaid,* That if any ſubſcriber, or his aſſigns, ſhall neglect to pay the third payment of his, her or their reſpective ſubſcriptions, together with the lawful intereſt ariſing thereon, on or before the thirteenth day of May next. That then and in that caſe all and every ſhare or ſhares of ſuch perſon or perſons ſo neglecting to make ſuch payments as aforeſaid, and the monies by them previouſly paid, ſhall be forfeited, and forever thereafter veſted in the ſaid Directors, and their ſucceſſors, for the common benefit of the ſaid Society.

Sec. 3. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforeſaid,* That if any ſubſcriber, or his aſſigns, ſhall neglect to pay the fourth payment of his, her, or their reſpective ſubſcriptions, on or before the thirteenth day of July next, that then and in that caſe, all and every ſhare or ſhares of ſuch perſon or perſons, ſo neglecting to make ſuch payments as aforeſaid, and the monies by them previouſly paid, ſhall be forfeited, and forever thereafter veſted in the ſaid Directors, and their ſucceſſors, for the common benefit of the ſaid Society. NICHOLAS LOW, Governor.

Paſſed at New-Ark, 20th February, 1793.

(Counterſigned) ELISHA BOUDINOT,
Secretary pro tempore.

BE IT KNOWN, that the proportion of ſpecie which may be paid on the reſpective payments of every original ſhare, by ſuch Stockholders as prefer paying a moiety of ſaid ſhares in ſpecie, in lieu of deferred debt, is as follows:

	Dols.	*Cts.*
On the 13th of April, 1793, with intereſt from 13th July, 1792,	7	63
On the 13th of May, 1793, with intereſt from 13th January, 1793,	7	86
On the 13th of July, 1793,	8	09

Stockholders in the ſaid Society are hereby notified, that I, the ſubſcriber, am duly authorized to make the requiſite indorſements upon the certificates of ſhares which they may reſpectively hold, and that books of tranſfer are opened at my office, in Front-ſtreet, New-York.

NICHOLAS LOW.

February 21, 1793. 1awt13M.